THE [*Numb.* 615.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 17, 1757.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DRESDEN, October 27.

IT is confirmed, that the Saxon Army paſſed the Elbe unmoleſted, and without any Loſs; but it now appears, that when the advanced Guard had got about Half Way up a ſteep Mountain, over againſt Konigſtein, they found that the Pruſſians were Maſters of all the Defiles, and that it was impoſſible for them to force their Way; ſo that the whole Saxon Army finding themſelves ſurrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greateſt Extremity, for Want of Proviſions, offered to capitulate.

His Poliſh Majeſty, who is in the Fortreſs of Konigſtein, has given Field Marſhal Rotowſki full Powers to treat for the Army; and we expect every Hour the News of the Capitulation being ſigned.

Marſhal Brown had arrived the 11th Inſtant at Lichtenſdorf, near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his Arrival, letting them know, that he would ſtay there all the next Day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 14th at Noon, and then retired towards Boehemia, and arrived Yeſterday at Kamnitz. A Pruſſian Detachment fell in with his Rear, and killed and wounded about 100 Men.

His Pruſſian Majeſty is, at preſent, at Struppen, the King of Poland's former Head Quarters.

October 20. The Saxons remained in the Camp at Pirna, till the Night between the 12th and 13th, when the whole Army paſſed the Elbe, on a Bridge of Boats, under the Cannon of Konigſtein; but the Bridge broke before the Baggage was all got over, and the Pruſſian Huſſars have plundered a Part of it. The Saxons then took Poſſeſſion of a new Camp in a narrow Plain, ſhelving towards the River, which lies directly oppoſite to Konigſtein, and is bounded on one Side by the Banks of the Elbe, which are very ſteep and rocky, and on the other, by a very high Rock called Lillienſtein, which again is ſurrounded with other high Rocks and Ravines, having at one End of it a deep Wood, and at the other a Road towards Walterſdroff, of difficult Acceſs at all Times, but then rendered almoſt impracticable by the Pruſſians. In this Situation, ſhut up on all Sides, the Saxon Army continued from Wedneſday till Friday, when they began to capitulate, but they marched out of their Camp on Sunday Morning. Bread was ſent to the Soldiers as ſoon as the Capitulation was agreed upon.

Marſhal Brown came to Mittledorff, near Schandau, with about 8000 Men, in order to have forced the Paſſes that were defended by the Pruſſians under General Leiſtwitz, diſtant about one Mile from the ſecond Saxon Camp; but as ſoon as the Pruſſians had Notice of his Approach, they reinforced the Party under General Leiſtwitz, and all their other Detachments on the other Side of the Elbe; ſo that Marſhal Brown could do nothing; and in his Retreat the Pruſſian Huſſars attacked his Rear Guard, and cut to Pieces two Companies of Grenadiers, and upwards of 150 Huſſars.

On Sunday, the 17th, the Saxon Troops, preceded by their General Officers, croſſed the Elbe, at a Place called Radan, where the Pruſſians had a Bridge of Boats; from whence they marched into a Plain in the Neighbourhood, and after paſſing between two Battalions of Pruſſian Guards, they were received by two Battalions of the Prince of Pruſſia's Regiment, drawn up on the Right and Left; they there formed a hollow Square, and had the Articles of War read, and the military Oath adminiſtred to them. As there was but one Bridge laid over the River, and the Roads from the Saxon Camp were extremely bad, and as every Regiment took the Oath ſeparately, this Ceremony laſted all that Day and the next. The Soldiers were all armed, but the Officers have refuſed to enter into the Pruſſian Service.

The whole Saxon Army conſiſted of 16,000, 3000 of which were Horſe and Dragoons. The Soldiers are extremely well looking, and moſtly young Men, and do not ſeem to have ſuffered for want of Proviſions during the Blockade of five Weeks. The Cavalry is almoſt ruined.

The Convention and Capitulation which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made with the King of Poland is ſaid to be in Subſtance as follows:

1. That the King of Poland yields his whole Army in Saxony to the King of Pruſſia; the Officers not to be compelled to ſerve againſt their Will. But the King of Poland to grant Diſmiſſion from his Service to ſuch as ſhall aſk it, who then ſhall be at Liberty to enter into the Pruſſian Service; and thoſe who do not chooſe to aſk their Diſmiſſion, are to be incapable of ſerving during this War. The King of Poland is ſaid to have given full Power to Count Rotowſki to grant ſuch Diſmiſſions to thoſe Officers who apply for them; and it is thought that many of the Saxon Officers will accept of the Service.

2. That the Garriſon and Caſtle of Konigſtein ſhall remain in the Hands of his Poliſh Majeſty, he giving proper Aſſurances, that a perfect Neutrality ſhall be obſerved on his Part, and no Protection afforded from thence to the King of Pruſſia's Enemies, nor the free Navigation of the Elbe any ways interrupted.

3. The King of Poland to be at Liberty to go where he pleaſes; and he has accordingly reſolved to ſet out as this Day for Warſaw.

The King of Pruſſia ſets out this Day, with Part of his Army, for Bohemia. The Army his Pruſſian Majeſty leaves in Saxony, will return to their old Camp at Sedlitz.

Dreſden, October 3. Advice is this Moment received, that General Nadaſti has joined Count Brown with 10,000 Hungarians.

Aix, October 9. M. de la Galiſſonniere, who arrived here on Saturday, ſet out Yeſterday Morning in a Litter for Paris. His Diſorder being a Dropſy, after a Conſultation of the moſt able Phyſicians in this Place, it was thought proper to tap him, and they took from him at leaſt Fifteen Pounds of Water, which relieved him very much.

Paris, October 22. Letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that the Algerines have taken the City of Tunis, put about 10,000 of the Inhabitants to the Sword, without Diſtinction either of Sex or Age; that they plunder'd the City, and not finding ſo much Riches as they expected, they ranſack'd all the French Families reſiding there, having heard that the Tunisians had depoſited all their Treaſure in their Hands, and threaten'd to murder them unleſs they deliver'd it up; and that the French, in order to ſave their Lives, had taken Refuge in the Houſes belonging to the Engliſh who are ſettled there.

Theſe Letters add, that a ſtout Felucca belonging to Marſeilles, has taken its Station between Malaga and Gibraltar, and extremely incommodes the Trade of the Engliſh there, having already taken twelve of their Ships.

LONDON, October 26.

Letter from Margate, October 18, 1756.

"Yeſterday the Syren of Yarmouth, James Nutter Maſter, from Newcaſtle, with Coals, and bound to the Weſtward, Burthen about 120 Tons, navigated only with four Men and two Boys, beſides the Maſter, being about ſeven Miles E. S. E. from the North Foreland, was boarded by a French Brig Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and 8 Swivels, with 70 Men, belonging to Havre. The Collier having only 3 ſmall Guns, the Crew took to their cloſe Quarters, from whence they fired ſo briſkly, and killed and wounded ſo many of the French, that they obliged them to ſheer off. The Frenchmen were ſo angry to find that a little Veſſel, of ſo ſmall Force, ſhould maul them ſo, that they reſolved a ſecond Attack. Accordingly the Frenchman fired his Broadſide at the Collier, which did him great Damage, went through both her Sides, but by Providence killed none of her few Men. Hereupon the Frenchman boarded a ſecond Time, laſhed faſt to the Collier, and enter'd his Men. They were warmly received. The Collier plied his Small-arms again from the cloſe Quarters, and killed and wounded the Frenchmen ſo faſt, that they grew quite ſick of the Sport; and, after an Hour's Diſpute the ſecond Time, the Privateer was glad to get clear off, and in ſuch Haſte, as to leave one Man alive on the Collier's Deck; whom they brought away, and put on board the Wolfe, Capt. Crickett (who they met off the North Foreland) to have his Wounds dreſſed. The Captain of the Collier, who is now aſhore, ſays, that in the Engagement he obſerved an Officer on board the Privateer in a laced Hat, who ſoon fell, and he ſuppoſed him to be the Captain. When the Privateer cut looſe and got off, they made all the Sail they could for the Coaſt of France; and on parting the Collier gave them three Chears.

"Thus did a loaded Collier, with only a Maſter, four Men, and two Boys, beat a Privateer of 14 Guns, and 70 Men. If ſuch gallant and courageous Behaviour was general in our Navy, what might we not expect? If ſuch Courage had been lately diſplayed in the Mediterranean, What glorious Events would it have produced!

"From this Example of a Collier, our Men of War might learn to rule the Ocean."

A Brigantine, bound from Rochelle for Miſſiſſippi, with 100 Soldiers, beſides Women and Children, is taken by the Revenge Privateer, and carried into the Iſland of Jerſey.

October 30. Letters have been received from Admiral Hawke's Squadron, dated off Minorca, the 24th of September, which adviſe, that the Fleet had been very ſickly, and that had it not been for the freſh Proviſions on board ſome French Tranſports bound to Minorca, which Providence threw in their Way, half the Ships Companies would have died; and that the firſt Diſpatches from England, were received on the 22d of September, and contained an Order to return to Gibraltar.

By the Articles of the Capitulation, 15000 Saxons have entered into the King of Pruſſia's Service for five Years, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance to him. The Officers are upon their Parole of Honour.

The Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, has taken a French Weſt-Indiaman, of 340 Tons Burthen, 35 Men, and 14 Guns, off Cape Finiſterre, worth upwards of 20,000 l.

The INSTRUCTIONS from the City of *London* to their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the Right Honourable Slingſby Bethell, *Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir* John Barnard, *Knight, Sir* Robert Ladbroke, *Knight, and* William Beckford, *Eſq; Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of* London.

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, juſtly alarmed at the critical and unhappy Situation of theſe Kingdoms, do moſt earneſtly call upon you, our Repreſentatives, to exert your utmoſt Ability towards procuring a ſtrict and impartial parliamentary Enquiry into the Cauſes of theſe National Calamities.

An almoſt total Neglect of our important Fortreſs in the Mediterranean, of ſuch ineſtimable Conſequence to the Trade and Power of theſe Kingdoms, and the permitted Abſence of their principal Officers many Months after the Commencement of Hoſtilities; the actual Loſs of Minorca, and apparent Danger of Gibraltar, are Circumſtances that fill us with Amazement and Concern; but when we reflect on the great Preparations for an Embarkation of Troops and Artillery, and the Equipment of a powerful Fleet publicly known to be carried on at Toulon, whoſe Neighbourhood to Minorca was ſufficiently alarming, we cannot impute theſe fatal Events to Neglect alone; and therefore conjure you to enquire, Why a reſpectable Fleet was not immediately ſent from hence, and why at laſt ſo ſmall a Squadron was ordered upon this important Service, without any Frigate, Fire-Ship, Hoſpital-Ship, Tranſport or Troops, beyond their ordinary Complement, and this at a Time when our Naval Force was confeſſedly ſuperior to the Enemy's.

The Cruelties ſuffered, and Loſſes ſuſtained, by our Fellow-Subjects in North-America, having long called for Redreſs, whilſt the Miſmanagements in the Attempts for their Support, and the untimely and unequal Succours ſent to their Relief, have only ſerved to render the Britiſh Name contemptible: We therefore require you, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for detecting all thoſe, who by Treachery or Miſconduct, have contributed to thoſe great Diſtreſſes, his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, that he will not fail to do Juſtice upon any Perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their Duty to Him and their Country.

To theſe intereſting Enquiries, we have but too much Reaſon to add our preſſing Requeſt, that you uſe your earlieſt Endeavours to eſtabliſh a well-regulated and conſtitutional Militia, as the moſt honourable Defence of the Crown, and the moſt conſiſting with the Rights of a free People. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular Care and Attention, as every Apprehenſion of Danger has furniſhed a Reaſon for increaſing the Number of our Regular Forces, and for the Introduction of foreign Mercenaries; the Expence of which is inſupportable. We therefore truſt that you will purſue this Meaſure before you conſent to the Grant of Supplies, Experience having convinced us that your laudable Endeavours afterwards may prove fruitleſs.

The Inſult offered to our Laws, by a Claim of Exemption, which theſe Foreigners are ſaid to have made, demands that you ſtrictly enquire, whether the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice has been interrupted or ſuſpended on their Account, or whether any Perſon in Authority under his Majeſty has given Countenance to ſuch Claim; which if you ſhould diſcover, we confide in your Reſolution and Integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your Part to bring to Juſtice the Adviſers and Inſtruments of ſuch a Violation of the Bill of Rights, as the only Means of quieting the Minds of his Majeſty's loyal Britiſh Subjects; and at all Events, we recommend it to you, to oppoſe the Continuance of any foreign Troops within the Kingdom, a Circumſtance which muſt ever be conſidered as a Reproach to the Loyalty, Courage, and Ability of this Nation.

We alſo hope that you will endeavour to limit the Number of Placemen and Penſioners of late ſo remarkably increaſed, and at a proper Seaſon to reſtore triennial Parliaments, as we conceive it the only Means to obtain a free Repreſentative of the People.

The immenſe Sums ſo chearfully paid, when almoſt every Meaſure reflects National Diſgrace, call upon you ſtrictly to enquire into their Application; and we truſt that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural Connections on the Continent, in order to preſerve the Independency of theſe Kingdoms.

By rendering theſe neceſſary Services to your King and Country, you will give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Teſtimony of our Duty and Affection, and moſt effectually ſecure to his Government Obedience and Reſpect.

At the ſame Time we deſire you thus publicly to accept our moſt grateful Acknowledgments of your paſt Conduct in Parliament; and enjoin you at all Times to hold ſacred and inviolable the Act made for eſtabliſhing his Majeſty's Right to the Crown of theſe Realms, and ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and that you oppoſe every Meaſure tending to weaken that Compact; which under the divine Providence, will prove the beſt Security to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and the Succeſſion in his illuſtrious Houſe.

November 4. It is ſaid that Apartments are fitting up in Chelſea-Hoſpital, for the Reception of a certain General, who is to anſwer for the Loſs of Oſwego, and other fatal Miſcarriages, in North-America.

Letters from the Groyne, by the Mail that arrived Yeſterday, bring Intelligence, that Captain Dyer, of the Defiance Privateer, fell in with three French Men of War near Cape Finiſterre, viz. the Prudent, the Warwick, and a Frigate of 36 Guns: They came from Martinico, Convoy to a large Fleet of Merchantmen, from which they had been ſeparated in bad Weather. Capt. Dyer bore down upon the Frigate, and engaged her a conſiderable Time, and would certainly have carried her, but that the Warwick came to her Aſſiſtance, upon which Capt. Dyer was obliged to ſheer off.

The Antigallican Privateer, Capt. Foſter, has taken a rich Ship from Martinico, and ſent her into Portſmouth.

November

November 12. A great Man being reproached the other Day, that his Patriotism was all Pretence, and that all his Bustle was only for the most lucrative Place, replied, *To shew that I disdain such mercenary Motives, if I do accept of any Post, I will serve my Country for the Love I have to it, and shall glory to see others follow my Example, which, if they do, some Hundred Thousand Pounds will be saved to this sinking Nation.*

November 13. The following Points are confidently reported as being insisted on by the great Commoner upon his coming into Office. 1. An equal Assessment of the Land-Tax; by which many Parts of the Kingdom will be relieved from an Oppression long complained of, and the Public benefited by an additional Sum of Two Millions, which it is computed this Regulation will produce. 2. A Dissolution of the Parliament immediately after the Money-Bills for the current Year are passed, and an Act to make Parliaments triennial for the future. 3. That a Selection of Thirty-three of the most eminent Merchants of the City of London, who shall be chosen by their Fellow-Citizens, shall have a Power of determining the necessary Number of Shipping to be employed, and where they shall be stationed; and that the Lords of the Admiralty shall be obliged to act in Conformity to the Resolution of the Majority of these Merchants.

LIVERPOOL, *October* 22.

On Sunday last arrived here the La Gloric, a Snow of 330 Tons, Guillaume Sybillo, Master, of Bourdeaux (late belonging to *M.* Reymond Balae, Merchant there) from St. Domingo, with 136 Hogsheads, 104 Barrels of white Sugar, 159 Hogsheads, 13 Tierces, 6 Barrels of Muscovado Sugar, 108 Hogsheads, 114 Barrels of Coffee, 12 Hogsheads, 2 Barrels of Indico, and a Parcel of Hides, taken by the Blakeney Privateer of this Port, commanded by the brave Capt. William Day. Capt. Day fell in Company with the Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, Capt. Hewston, a Snow of 13 Carriage Guns, 2 and 3 Pounders, 8 Swivels, and 62 Men and Boys; with whom he made an Agreement to cruize in Company. On the 6th Instant (Cape Finisterre bearing W. S. W. about 26 Leagues) in the Morning they descried 4 Sail, to whom they gave Chace, and between 10 and 11 o'Clock came up with them; they proved to be two Ships and two Snows from St. Domingo, and drew up in a Line to engage the Privateers; the Blakeney being the Foremost shot a-head of the Ship Robuste, a French Guineyman, of 14 Guns, and 40 odd Men, and engaged the Ship Le Juste, Capt. Connel, a Ship of 450 Tons, 22 Guns (10 of which proved to be Wooden ones) 4 Swivels, and 27 Men, who returned his Fire very briskly, aided by one of the Snows that lay a-head of the Privateer, and the other upon his Weather Quarter; they all fought the Blakeney 4 Glasses, and then the Le Juste struck. In the mean Time the Hawke came up and bravely boarded the Robuste that was a Stern (it having been agreed on by the two Captains, as the Hawke's Metal was not heavy enough for the Ships) the Frenchmen ran from their Quarters immediately on the Hawke's People boarding her: When Capt. Day had secured the Le Juste, he gave Chace to the La Glorie, who crowded away whilst he lay by fishing his Main-mast, and Fore-mast, the former of which had been wounded with a 4 Pound Shot, and the latter with a Bolt and 2 Swivel Shot, which took him three Quarters of an Hour: As soon as he got along Side of her he engaged her and took her; she having thrown overboard 4 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, a Sheet Anchor, and her best Bower Cable, in the Chace; when she struck she had 4 Guns, 2 Swivels, and 35 Men left on board. In the Engagement a Cross-bar Shot broke the Shank of one of the Blakeney's Anchors, a Piece of the Bar pass'd between William Kelly Mariner's Thighs, and took most Part of the Flesh away on each Side. [*It is well it did not hit higher up.*]

NEW-YORK, *January* 31.

The Ship Blakeney, James White Commander, mounting 20 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, Cohorns, &c. with 140 stout Veterans, Grenadiers, &c. on board, turned out of the Harbour on Wednesday last, and waits only for a fair Wind, to make his Majesty's Enemies feel the Weight of her Metal. The Harlequin Sloop, Capt. Doran, fell down also to proceed on a third Cruize, to reduce the Marine Interest of France. And,

On Friday Morning fell down on the like Purpose, the Royal Esther, Solomon Davis Commander, of 14 Carriage and 24 Swivel Guns, with 130 *Men*.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Last Night Capt. Sage came to Town from Barbados, which Place he left the 31st of December, and advises, That Captain Bartlett, from this Place, for said Island, was taken by a French Privateer; that a Privateer Brigantine belonging to North-America, had been boarded by two of the Enemy's Privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe; that a Brigantine, richly laden, belonging to Liverpool, was also taken, after a smart Engagement, by a Privateer Schooner; that the Trial Man of War had had an Engagement with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Martinico from Havre de Grace, in which the Frenchman blew up, and all his Hands, consisting of about 50, were destroyed, except 15; that a great many Virginia and Maryland Vessels had also been taken; and that a Brigantine, to mount 12 Guns, and carry 90 Men, in the Service of the Island, for the Protection of their Trade against the French Privateers, which swarm among the Islands, would be ready to sail in a few Days after him, to be commanded by Captain Walter Stirling.

February 3. *On Monday last Captain Falkner arrived here from London, but last from Lemington, in about eight Weeks Passage, and brings Advice of the Ship Lydia, Captain Riddall, of this Port, being taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Morlaix, on her Passage hither, with a valuable Cargo on board. Captain Falkner had not an Opportunity of bringing any late English Prints with him, but says, that in the latest he read before he sailed, there were several Accounts of the King of Prussia retreating, his Army being much harrassed by the Austrians, but that there had been no general Engagement.*

The same Day Captain Ford arrived here from Cadix, which Place he left the Beginning of December, and informs us, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Hawke had sailed for England, excepting nine Sail, which were at Gibraltar: That while he was at Cadiz, about 15 Sail of English Vessels were brought in there by the Enemy's Privateers, and among them a Brigantine, Captain Coppinger, belonging to Boston.

ANNAPOLIS, February 17.

Friday Morning last, his Excellency our Governor, with Governor DINWIDDIE, and sundry Gentlemen from hence, and *Virginia*, set out by Water, with a fair Wind, for *Sassafras*, on their Way for *Philadelphia*.

We hear that there are vast Bodies of Ice in *Susquehanna*; some of them near Twenty Feet above the Surface: The like has not been known there for many Years.

Monday last, Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and Capt. STEWARD, came hither from *Virginia*, on their Way to the Northward.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,

Sloop Two-Brothers, John Moore, from Virginia;
Snow Christian, George Watt, from Leith;
Snow Alexander, James Hamilton, from Leith.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Sally, William Hadley, for Barbados;
Sloop Swan, Henry Hammond, for Barbados.

Alexandria, February 11, 1757

For SALE,

FOUR CARRIAGE GUNS, Six Pounders. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

February 12, 1757.

WHEREAS *Anne*, the Wife of the Subscriber, of *Cæcil* County, hath eloped from him: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

JOSEPH BASS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Hays*, in *Frederick* County, near the *Sugar-Loaf-Mountain*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, has a small Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Thigh with an I.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Daniel M'Coy*, near *Anti-Eatam*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with an M, and on the near Shoulder with a U, and has one small Saddle Spot.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Silas Veatch*, in *Frederick* County, near the Mouth of *Manockasy*, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, supposed to be about 4 or 5 Years old, of a middle Size, paces naturally, branded on the near Shoulder with a B, has a Saddle Spot on each Side of her Back a little behind her Withers, and a white Spot between the Saddle Spots.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Crecraft*, living on the North Side of the *South-Mountain*, near the Mouth of *Shanadore*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Horse about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder T W, on the near Thigh D, and on the off Shoulder T, has three white Feet, and is about 7 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE are at the Plantation of *Edward Gaither*, near the Head of *South* River, taken up as Strays, the following Creatures, *viz.*

A small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder CH (joined in one), with a young dark colour'd Colt. And,

A young Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus .·. with a Star in her Forehead, and is a natural Pacer.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

IF Mr. *John Frederick Prigg*, who came into this Country some Years since, from *Copenhagen*, and whose Father lives in that Place, be now alive, and will apply to Mr. *Michael Earle*, of *Cæcil* County, he will hear of something very satisfactory.

2

Queen's-Town, February 8, 1757.

ALL Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Capt. *David Alexander*, late of *Talbot* County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ANTHONY M'CULLOCH, Administrator. 2

THE Subscriber intending for *London* the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same. 3

JAMES WARDROP.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain. 3

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to *Stephen Steward* at *West-River*, or *Colmore Beanes* at *Nottingham*.

THE Subscriber, intending for *Great-Britain* in the ensuing Spring, begs the Favour of all Persons who have open Accounts with him, to settle the same, either by Note, Bond, or Cash. 3

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

N. B. I have a good Assortment of *European* and *India* GOODS, which I would sell at a very reasonable Rate. And have also, a large Quantity of BLOCKS, PUMPS, and other Necessaries, for large or small Vessels. SMITH's WORK of all Kinds; likewise CARTING as usual. *W. R.*

A SOBER MAN, that has no Family, and understands the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS, may meet with good Encouragement, by being taken into a convenient Tan-Yard, either as a Partner, or on Wages, by applying to *Thomas Hyde*, in *Annapolis*. 4

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,

A SLOOP or SCHOONER, (rather the latter) that will carry about 4000 Bushels of Grain. We would not choose her to be above a Year old. Or, we would willingly purchase a HULL now on the Stocks, and near finished. 4

Any Person having such to Dispose of may apply to CARLYLE *and* DALTON.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to 5

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

PERSONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, are Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Six Weeks, at One Hour *per* Day; likewise, those who Write but indifferently, may have their Hands greatly Improved, and brought to a neat, genteel, agreeable Form, in the above Space of Time; 5

By Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, at Mr. *Reynolds's*, opposite to the Church, in *Annapolis*: Where Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above Time, may be seen.

WANTED,

A SOBER, honest, single MAN, who understands Writing, and something of Accounts, who can set a Table genteelly, and wait on Gentlemen, in a House. Such an One may hear of good Encouragement by enquiring of the Printer hereof. 4

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities. 27

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.